of two molts escaping my frequent and somewhat careful scrutiny. The latter supposition seems to be favored by the circumstance of the lateness of the season when the parent moth was taken, as it is rare to find one so late as 17 Aug. Several of the pupae soon sickened and, on being handled, readily collapsed, showing that they lacked the robustness of normal specimens.

As to the distribution of the red spots, I find, on consulting William Buckler's work "The larvae of the British butterflies and moths," that the three British specimens of the genus *Smerinthus* (*S. ocellatus*, *S. populi*, and *S. tiliae*), all show the same disparity as does our *S. excaecatus* in regard to number and distribution.

Holmes Hinkley.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

CAMBRIDGE ENTOMOLOGICAL CLUB.

(*Continued from p. 139.*)

11 March 1887.—The 127th meeting was held at 61 Sacramento St., Cambridge, 11 March 1887. The meeting was called to order shortly after eight, the president, Mr. J. H. Emerton in the chair.

The additions to the library were announced by the librarian.

Mr. S: H. Scudder exhibited specimens of *Melitaea harrisii* which had been kept in a cyanide bottle since June 1886 and called attention to the curious fading of the black in the wings.

He then showed a photograph of Major John LeConte taken from a miniature.

Mr. Scudder read a letter dated 16 January, 1887, from Miss Adele M. Fielde of Swatow, China, containing six larvae. These were found "on the level surface of the coarse sand which covers the bottom of an aqueduct, under an inch or two of fresh, clear, running water; little structures which resembled a tiny cave with a gray gauze awning stretched in front. They were to be seen in scores, always opening up stream, the gauzy entrance arched at the top and having a span of an eighth to half an inch. There was usually a buttress of sand in the rear, which in some cases had been swept away. The largest of the larvae found was five-eighths of an inch long. It burrowed in the sand, forming the floor of its cave, and stretched its head out of its furrow, appearing to feed on what had been caught in the delicate roof of its den. Its head and the three thoracic segments, each of which bore a pair of jointed legs, were a glossy reddish-brown, while the following eight segments were, in some specimens bright green, in others opaque gray. The terminal portion, a translucent white segment, bore two cylindrical prongs, ending in a tuft of long setae and having a brown hook on the under side, like the hooks on the feet. Nine segments, beginning with the mesothoracic, bore on the ventral surface tracheal gills, which issued from the body in a single stem and then branched irregularly into finger-shaped processes. The arrangement of these gills is much like that of the setae on the ventral surface of the earthworm, as far as I could discover without a dissecting microscope, in four longitudinal rows. The two outer ones being the larger. (I am not certain whether there were really four rows or whether the branching gave the appearance of four rows.) No antennae were visible. The eyes are small and close to the mouth. The metathoracic appears to coalesce with the first abdominal segment, but differs in color. There are many may fly larvae flitting about the little structures, probably uninvited guests at the banquet spread out in the net of their host. The species is probably allied to one described by Miss Cora H. Clarke."

(See Proc. acad. nat. sci., Phil. 1888, p. 129-130, pl. 8.)

Mr. S: H. Scudder then showed figures of the fossil butterflies known from America.

Mr. W: Trelease exhibited specimens which he supposed to belong to some species of *coccidae*.